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1918  
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MOTOR CYCLES  
3 1/2 h.p., 4 h.p. and 7-9 h.p.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Sole Importers  
Phone 37.

No 17 320.

號七廿月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO**  
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914, £23,970,387.  
1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
11—Fire & Marine Insurance £3,837,047  
11—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,589  
Sinking Fund account £128,230  
£23,970,387  
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,468  
Life and Annuity 2,141,585  
Branches 337,939  
Revenue Marine Department 478,946  
Other Receipts 25,330,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

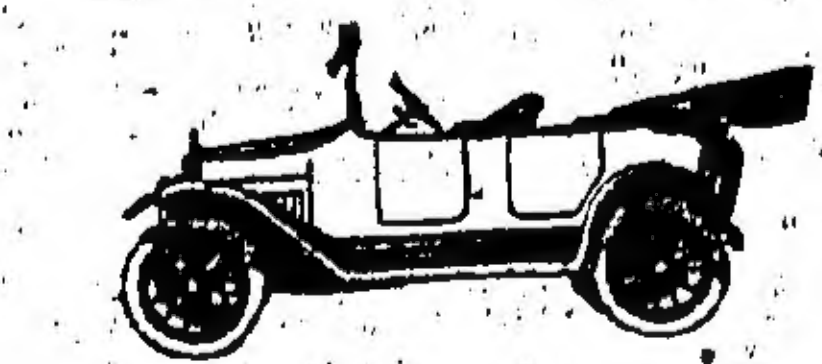
**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**TIME TABLE.**  
WEEK DAYS  
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDER BURNHUGHES Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Note.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

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the late SIEN TING,  
14 D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
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**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.**

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**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

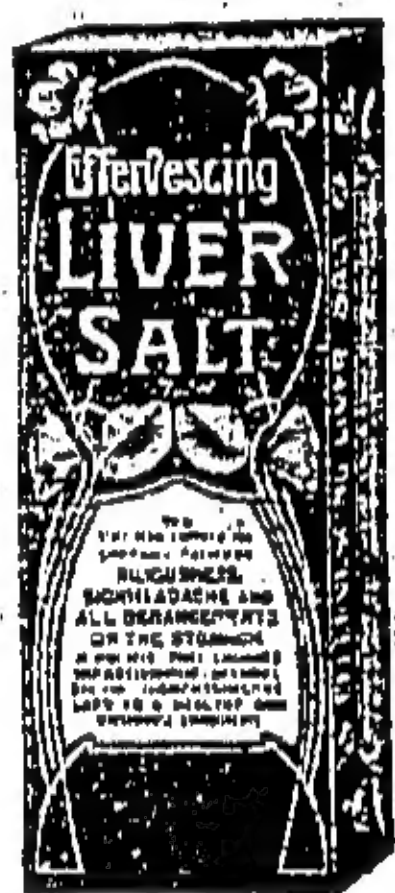
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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Sailings—S.S. "SUN AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOM, CONK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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A SAFE AND GENTLE APERIENT  
making a Pleasant, Cooling and  
Refreshing Drink.

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J. H. TAGGART  
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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
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A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal banks. Noted for the best Food, Refinement, Accommodation and Cleanliness.  
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.  
For further particulars apply—  
W. BARKER, Manager.  
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

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(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
ICE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.  
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.  
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.  
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:  
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**LIVER AIDS.**

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS  
Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from  
Waste Matter.

**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,**

32, Queen's Road Central.  
Telephone 288.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.**

Established 1863

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

**MACARONI, PASTE STARS,  
EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,  
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.**

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions, analyzed by the Government Analyst and found to be free from adulteration and from the presence of injurious ingredients and fit for human consumption.  
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate; especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandery Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

ENEMY STRONGLY COUNTER-ATTACKING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKING  
A VIOLENT BATTLE.**

LONDON, July 27.  
7.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 25th inst. at 2 p.m., says:—

The Germans have strengthened their line and are counter-attacking determinedly on the whole front of the Tardenois salient; from the Ourcq to Vigny, thus attacking towards the west, south and east. They have apparently decided to refuse to accept defeat and are making a further stand for the salient and a footing north of the Marne. The Germans south of the Ourcq are attacking in a south-easterly direction against Bois-de-la-Tourneille and the line Beuvardes-le-Charnel, further south. Attack and counter-attack are alternating in rapid succession. Fighting is very violent. The enemy on the eastern limb of the salient attacked the new British salient enclosing the woods west of Vigny in strong force. We are vigorously counter-attacking.

**AMERICANS STILL PRESSING THE ENEMY.**

LONDON, July 26.

An American communiqué states: We continue to press the enemy between the Ourcq and the Marne. We have taken the southern half of the Fere forest.

**GERMAN REPORT.**

LONDON, July 25.

A wireless German official report states:—  
We repulsed attacks between Buequoy and Hebuterne, westward of Albert and in the vicinity of Mailly. We threw back violent attacks south of the Ourcq and to the south-west of Rheims.

**THE GREATEST GAMBLE IN HISTORY.**

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.**

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Lloyd George, proposing the health of the Allied Food Controllers at a dinner in their honor, said that Germany's dependence on the success of their submarine warfare was the greatest gamble in history. She had pitted her whole destiny upon the gamble and it had failed.

**ALLIES FOOD SUPPLIES.**

Mr. Clynes announced at the dinner that the rationing of bacon would be abolished. Supplies were so satisfactory that the consumer would be able to purchase any quantity.

Mr. Lloyd George, while joining in Mr. Hoover's plan of triumph, and contrasting the bad food conditions of enemy countries with those of the Allies, uttered a warning that economy is necessary as supplies for the huge American Army will absorb more tonnage than the transport of the men. "Every ship load we can save here, and in France and Italy means," he said, "adding not merely to the numbers but to the efficiency of the American Army."

Mr. Hoover said that food supplies were assured for the period of the war. He did not think it necessary to estimate for more than two years.

**AUSTRIA'S NEW PREMIER.**

AMSTERDAM, July 25.

Baron Hoeserl von Heinlein, ex-Minister of Education, has been appointed Premier of Austria.

**JAPAN TO ASSIST CZECHO-SLOVAKS  
OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.**

LONDON, July 26.

It is officially confirmed that Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia.

**AUSTRIAN & GERMAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.**

ORDERED TO FIGHT IN SIBERIA.

LONDON, July 26.

Documents found on Austrian and German prisoners of war show that the Kaiser ordered them to fight in Siberia and promises subsequent reward.

**GENERAL SEMENOFF FALLS BACK.**

HARBIN, July 26.

General Semenov has been compelled to fall back from his Manchuria station and has left flank now inside the Chinese border.

**ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS AGREEMENT**

PROVISIONS OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, K.C., stated that the Anglo-German war prisoners agreement provided for the exchange of all combatants who had been prisoners for eighteen months and also the return of additional British combatants in order to compensate for the exchange of German civilians interned in Great Britain for a much smaller number of British interned in Germany. The exchange also includes interned men in Holland and Switzerland.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICY.**

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government still adhered to the policy of the Paris Economic Conference resolutions. The Imperial War Conference and the War Cabinet were still discussing that policy.

**RED CROSS APPEAL**

**THE NEED FOR FOOD PARCELS FOR PRISONERS.**

LONDON, July 26.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Lord Lansdowne, on behalf of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance organizations, have addressed a letter to the Press suggesting that offerings at the religious services commemorating the anniversary of the war on August 11 be devoted to the care of British prisoners of war. They point out that the need for food parcels was never more urgent.

**THE SINKING OF THE "JUSTICE."**

LONDON, July 26.

The Admiralty states that as a result of the first explosion 15 of the Justice's engine-room staff are missing. The submarine sunk by the destroyer Minotaur was endeavouring to get into position to attack the Justice.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## INTIMATIONS

## PERSONAL

WILL MR. C. THARVOLD ANDERSEN call on KO LUCK, c/o MOW LOONG CO., No. 2, Victoria Street, Hongkong. Ko Luck has something important to communicate. Hongkong, July 24, 1918. 618

## VOYAGE TO EUROPEAN OR HOME PORTS.

WANTED immediately for a Government requisitioned vessel proceeding shortly West of Suez, Second and Third Mates. China Coast wages paid in Sterling. Reply to Box 23, China Mail Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, July 25, 1918. 619

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh steamed food. COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE. Non-rich and ideal food. DEVONSHIRE CREAM. Can always be had. We supply Junket Tablets on application. 64

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location

All Electric Trains Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Bath and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VICTORIA. J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

34, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone No. 2667. We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes. We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture. 1357

## REGAL RECORDS

## BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS) COMEDIAN.

When Father Entered the Parlour (Don't go out with him to-night). Wake up John Bull (I'll send you my best girl). Where the Crowd Goes (Let's have a song on the Gramophone). I never heard Father Laugh so much (My Lass from Glasgow Town). 8008

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1332.

## PATELL &amp; CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

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## INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO. HONGKONG BRANCH 67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East. Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION. All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

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SOLE AGENTS: MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, Telephone 220 & 155.

## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.) COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

## SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

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## Cable Address:

Hongkong: "IWASAKI". Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKI". Codes:—A. B. C. 5th Ed. Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE, Manager.

No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## WILLS' "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES

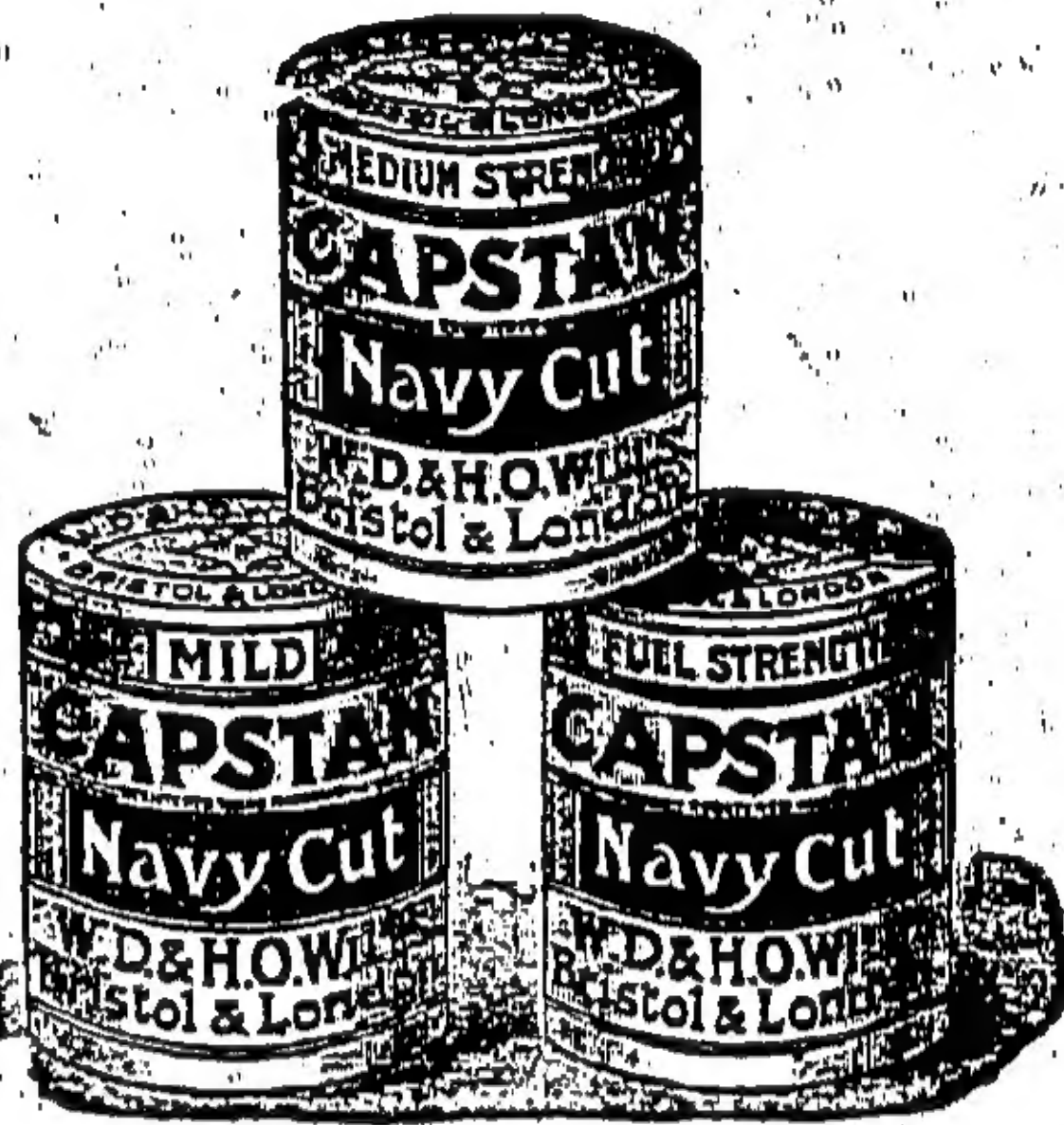
(MEDIUM STRENGTH.)



PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Navy Cut

for the Pipe.



SOLD IN PACKETS OF 10 & 20

AND IN TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES.

SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS.

MILD MEDIUM & FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## LEGAL HUMOUR.

The exceeding dry humour, always perpetrated with solemn immovable face, of Mr. Justice Darling occupies, as by right, a prominent place. Some men develop a humor when they reach the pleasant security of the bench, but with Mr. Justice Darling it has been a life-long companion and adornment. As a young man he was keeping Sessions sitting rather late when the chairman interposed:—"Do you notice the hands of the clock, Mr. Darling?" Mr. Darling, who was addressing the jury, replied: "They seem to me, sir, to be in their normal position at this time of day."

Many years afterwards, when a slight accident made him late in taking his seat on the bench, and Mr. F. E. Smith expressed the hope that it was "nothing serious," the judge replied:—"Thank you, Mr. Smith, no; there will be no vacancy at present." Sir Frederick himself has a cheerful story of a County Court in which the plaintiff's son, a lad of eight years, was to appear as a witness. When the youngster entered the box he wore boots several sizes too large, a hat that almost hid his face, long trousers rolled up so that the bumpy knees were at his knees, and a swallow tail coat that had to be held up to keep it from sweeping the floor. When the laughter had subsided and the youth was asked for an explanation, he fished out the summons from a pocket and pointed to the sentence in it: "To appear in his father's suit."

## LONDON TO PEKING BY RAIL.

One of the enterprises which will be taken up and carried to completion after the war will be a tunnel under the English Channel. It is Arthur Fell, chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, speaking at a meeting in London on June 13th explained the importance of such a railway between England and France. He thought it would be practicable for the line to run from London to Constantinople without break or change of gauge. Eventually, when normal conditions are restored, the line might be extended from London to Calcutta, to Cape Town and Peking, he said. Should Sir Arthur Fell's dream of London-Peking-London Calcutta and Constantinople be realized, important links would be the bridge and tunnel across the Bosphorus, recently authorized by the Turkish Government, and the recently completed railway bridge across the Suez Canal. Execution of Turkey's project would connect south-eastern Europe by rail with the approaches to India. The Suez Canal bridge already linked Africa and Asia, and through trains are running from Cairo to Jerusalem.

Four classes of officers of the Greek artillery reserve and two classes of officers of the engineer reserve have been called to the colours.

"A Bill for Legalising Divorce" was the description applied by the Dean of Lincoln to the new Divorce Bill, at the Caxton Hall. Had the New Testament never been written, marriage would still be more than a contract, he said, because it was a natural relation as indestructible as marriage.

## HIGH LIFE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

## OMELETTES OF ALLIGATOR EGGS.

Vice-Admiral Takeshita, who was recently promoted to the post of Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, has just returned to Tokyo from the South Sea, where he has been in command of the Japanese naval forces. Interviewed by Press representatives the Admiral is represented as remarking that he has particularly struck with the remarkable development made by Japanese in the South Sea regions during the last two years, this development being especially noticeable in the matter of shipping and rubber plantation enterprises. Foreign vessels have been gradually withdrawn from these waters, leaving the Japanese steamers strikingly in evidence. When the Admiral left for Japan there were two British and Dutch steamers at Singapore, while the number of Japanese vessels in port numbered 17, carrying 50,000 tons. The health of the Japanese officers and men in the South Sea, the Admiral says, is excellent, and they are in high spirits. They frequently go alligator-hunting with natives as guides. The Admiral says alligator eggs make a very nice omelette.—Japan Chronicle.

## BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

LONDON, May 29.

In view of the payment on Saturday of over £20,000,000 as interest on war loans, Mr. Bonar Law has made an arrangement with the banks in the hope of securing the reinvestment of the money in war bonds. The banks have agreed not to give special rates on deposits, and to give customers generous terms in making advances against war bonds, and have undertaken to persuade their customers to reinvest in war bonds. Mr. Bonar Law points out that the bonds deposits are steadily increasing, and states that another long-dated loan on a higher rate of interest is improbable. The banks themselves had agreed to reinvest in war bonds all their dividends and Government stock becoming payable in the coming week. The weekly returns of war bond investments lately had shown a reaction. Less than half of the £25,000,000 required weekly had been received.

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.95 and \$2.95

## PHANTOM NAVY SHIP.

PRIVATE WORK CHARGED TO "WARSHIP" THAT DID NOT EXIST.

There is material for another "H.M.S. Phantom" in the Birmingham Dock trial at the Old Bailey. It involves a charge of conspiracy by officials of a private dock company to defraud the Admiralty. A witness was asked why he had charged his work on a private ship to H.M.S. Greenhill.

Witness: Well, it was a Saturday afternoon, and, as I could not find any of the charge hands in the dock to tell me what ship to charge it to, I put in the name Greenhill. (Laughter.) Counsel: Is there any such ship in H. M. Navy?—Not that I know of. (Laughter.) Witness added that on another occasion a fellow workman told him that he, too, had booked his time to H.M.S. Greenhill, although there had been no communication between them.

It also came out that the Admiralty was charged for fitting two new tin bottoms to two old cooking cans. The hearing was adjourned.

## DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCHES	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS
SL. WLOON	707	18' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	3' 6"
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	274	18' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	3' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	274	18' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	3' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	274	18' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	3' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	274	18' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	3' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	274	18' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	3' 6"
TAI KOW TST					
Consolidated Dock	447' 3"	81' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	3' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock, Lamont Dock	620	81' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	3' 6"

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"HONGKONG."

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

## TUESDAY,

the 30th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ios House Street.

An Assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Comprising—

Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Embroidered Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

## TUESDAY,

the 30th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ios House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK.

WOOD, TWIN BEDSTEADS,

CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites (new), Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Table Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also—

"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER,

1 PIANO, The Robinson Piano Co.

METAL BATHS.

TREADLE SEWING MACHINE, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

## TUESDAY,

the 30th July, 1918, at 3.00 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ios House Street.

LADY'S SIDE SADDLE, by Sowter,

together with head gear, patent

stirrup, &c.,

in very good condition.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

## WEDNESDAY,

the 31st July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 60, Nathan Road, Top Flat, Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

therein contained.

Comprising—Large Sideboard, Din-

ing Table and Chairs, &c., Brass-mounted

Twin Bedsteads, Large Wardrobe, Toilet

Table, Washstand, &c., Bath Room and

Kitchen Utensils.

Also—

Electric Fittings and 1 Japanese

Poodle Dog (4 months old).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1918.

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

## THURSDAY,

the 1st August, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at No. 4, Conduit Road, Ground Floor.

## VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

As follows—

Hallstand, Several Sets Antlers, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, a number of Oil Paintings, Pictures, Venders and Fire Brasses, Copper Coal Centile, Blackwood Tables and Cabinet, Electric Reading Lamp, &c., Large Teakwood Bedstead, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, &c., Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also

Fine Tone PIANO by Mouton in very good condition.

A number of Laying Hens and Fowl House.

Brass Clock (Perpetual Motion), Brass Bed and Table and Brass Lamps.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of Sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

## TO LET

### TO LET.

A GODOWN Central District.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To be let at THE PEAK for a year. Four Bedrooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court.

Apply—  
K. POTTER,  
Princess Building.  
Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

## TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally situated, NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ios House Street.

Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shumuen, British Consession.

For rent and further particulars apply to—

DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.,  
4, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1918.

## TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.

Apply to  
LINTSEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1918.

## TO LET.

NO. 67 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH" HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed—Yen 30,000,000  
Capital Paid-up—Yen 25,000,000  
Reserve Fund—Yen 5,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Aso, Chai, Kail, KARENKE, KENGO, MAXUNG, PIAN, SHI-CHING, TAIH, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMBU, TOYHIN.

CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOCHOW, HANKOW, KIU-KIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.

OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG and NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
4, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

## MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE SENT TO PRISON.

SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE.

EAST-END CIGAR MAKER'S ROMANCE.

An astonishing love romance, which ended in the marriage of an East-end Jewess and an American millionaire, is revealed by the announcement that Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes had been sentenced in Kansas City, U.S.A. to ten years in a penitentiary under the espionage law.

Fourteen years ago Rose Harriet Pastor was employed in a cigar factory in Whitechapel, London, rolling tobacco and earning barely sufficient money to keep body and soul together. She was married in an atmosphere of extreme poverty, but she nevertheless continued to get a smattering of education in the London public schools, and to supplement her small stock of learning by private study. Often she went without food, and once when she had not eaten for 48 hours she wrote these verses—

PREDING THE SPARROWS.

My last crumb I had to you,  
I pray the Lord to feed me, too.  
For I'm so hungry, birdies sweet,  
And no one gives me bread to eat.  
The crumbs you pick were laid away  
From bread I ate ere yesterday.  
Since when I have not tasted food,  
But—He will care, and "He will care."  
My heart is full, my table bare;  
Yet "He will care," and "He will care."  
So, little sparrows, take your fill  
Of crumbs from off my window-sill.

Miss Pastor was born in August, 1870, in New York, and her parents, Russian-Jews of the most lowly station, came to London when she was only seven. After a few years' experience in the East-end she obtained work in a tobacco factory. Her mind developed, and when she was 15 she was already famous in her own circle as a writer of verse.

Mr. A. H. Bronson, one of the editors of the "Jewish Daily News," invited in reply to a request to subscribe for their opinions, a letter from Miss Pastor, which, he said, was one of the most remarkable he had ever read. He invited the girl to take a position on the paper in New York, and she called on Mr. J. B. Phelps Stokes, son of Anson Phelps Stokes, a banker and descendant of four colonial governors of Massachusetts, with reference to the appointment.

HONORARY DAYS RECALLED.

Mr. Stokes was at once attracted by her intellect. A few days later she was introduced to the University Settlement, and was thrown much into association with the millionaires. Their love romance developed, and their courtship was undertaken while they were employed in missions of mercy among the poor of New York's East Side. When she became engaged to Mr. Stokes she asked permission of her father to take up again her work in the cigar factory, and she was employed there up to the eve of her wedding on July 18, 1906. A few weeks after her marriage she revisited the scenes of her poverty-stricken youth in Whitechapel, accompanied by her husband.

Mrs. Stokes interested herself for years in the amelioration of the lot of the poor. She often recalled her "hard, hungry days" in the neighbourhood of Pettit, and said that there were two things which she had not forgotten—the grimy streets of the East-end and the London policemen, "who were so kind and good to little children when they cried in the streets."

"In 1906 Mr. Stokes offered his services to the Socialist party, declaring that 'the so-called capitalist system is indefensible ethically and disastrous industrially,' and that it must be supplanted by a 'righteous system of co-operation.' In 1908 his mother left nearly a million sterling for building schools for coloured children in the Southern States and for other philanthropic objects.

When Mrs. Stokes was sentenced she read a statement protesting her loyalty, and declared that her views had been misunderstood.

After the Court had adjourned, Mr. Stokes urged that his wife's conviction was due to expressions that she had employed under a hasty impulse, which she immediately regretted. He announced that an appeal would be made.

## RAILWAY TRIUMPH.

A THOUSAND WATERLESS MILES.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW LINE.

We have considerable stretches of dry country in the United States, but we have never performed the feat of building a thousand miles of railroad through a region absolutely devoid of surface water, says the "Literary Digest." This has just been done with the so-called "trans-continental" line of Australia—something of a misnomer, since in itself it by no means stretches from one side of the continent to the other. But it does connect the eastern and western railway systems of Australia, so that by its aid trans-continental travel is now possible, although the line goes nowhere near the geographical centre of the great island. "Engineering" (London), in an article reprinted in the "Railway Age Gazette" (Chicago), tells us that the line was part of the federal compact under which Western Australia entered the Australian Commonwealth. It was to be a line of high standard; the Federal Government set its face against any perpetration of the tragic system of "broken" gauges by which the various state railways are divided into traffic-light compartments. The whole distance to be covered was 1,000 miles. We read on—

"At 428 miles from Augusta the route debouches suddenly on to the famous 'Nullarbor,' an absolutely level and treeless plain—a plain as big as France, averaging 800 feet above the sea-level. It is of limestone formation, covered with a good red soil, growing luxuriantly the salt-bush and blue-bush, most valuable food for stock. For 350 miles on the 'Nullarbor' the line runs without a curve—the longest tangent in the world. There is no surface water, but extensive boring is producing fresh water in large quantities. . . . At 560 miles from Augusta the plain ceases as suddenly as it began, and lightly timbered country accompanies the line right into Kalbarri. The greatest elevation reached on the route is 1,354 feet. . . . On the whole route there are no steep ranges to be contended with."

"It is admitted, therefore, that the proposition was not an excessive one from the point of view of the Surveyors. But let it also be remembered that in the 'inside' of the Australian continent 'side' is spelled with more letters than in Europe. For life needs water, and of natural surface water there was none in the whole stretch of 1,000 miles. Given water on the route, and this description would have been written decades since. Water—and the soil, rich alike in minerals and fertility—would today be supporting a dense population. But when construction commenced, at least 600 miles of the route was entirely uninhabited. Over the whole route there was no local population from which labour might be utilized, or food produced for man or beast. Organization was therefore necessary of a kind quite unusual in ordinary railroad enterprises. It was less like an engineering job than the organization of a campaign. The Commonwealth Government built it as a great Government enterprise. (What direct Government enterprise. What few contractors there were subsidiary. Labour—practically all white—had to be brought hundreds, sometimes thousands of miles, and maintained permanently on the line."

Water was obtained sometimes by piping from great distances and sometimes by boring; and it was stored in 'reservoirs.' Often it had to be hauled for use by construction-trains, and engines travelled over three-quarters of a million miles in a single year, merely in transporting water. Food was almost as much of a problem. Timber was easy to get. Unusual methods of construction were sometimes used. We are told:

"The surveyors generally followed the benchmarks of the preliminary trial survey of 1908. In the areas of scrub and scattered timber, there had, of course, to be a certain amount of axe-work. In the main, however, the open plains and tablelands made for more expeditious methods. Mechanical methods were availed of to the utmost. On the heels of the surveyors came the petrol tractors, with disc ploughs which made light of stones, ripping up the light virgin soil of the overland. With scoops and horse-and-camel-teams the roadbed was quickly formed. A 'Castles' excavator was utilized for a time in the Eastern Division, completely rolling and forming the banks in one operation. Immediately afterward appeared the construction-train, headed by a 'track-layer,' a 'notion' from America. . . . Every few minutes the train moved forward on the new-laid track; every few minutes the converging rail-roads in east and west moved closer together. Behind the track-layers the line was pulled in, packed, and otherwise completed, by the jettling gangs and the olla podrida of a railroad camp. A temporary station was formed at each railroad including a loop and two dead-ends."

"The Government took every possible step to safeguard the health of the men engaged on the line. The utmost care was taken to insure good food. Hospitals, with proper dispensary and operating accommodation, were provided in both sections. Medical attention and hospital accommodation were provided by the Government for all employees, who contributed a general sum of 9d. (12 cents) each per week. The total number of accidents on the whole work was well under 1,000, causing a total loss of life of about twenty."

"It was the aim of the Commonwealth Government to build a line capable of carrying traffic at high speeds. The line is of the best workmanship, and, so far as passenger accommodation is concerned, the engineers of the Commonwealth have been scouring the world for the latest ideas in travelling luxury."

"Lugs" day-and-night coaches, of a size undreamed of in England, added with its legacies of tunnels and bridges of a past railway age, will leave no device unexplored that will minister to the enjoyment of passengers. The Australian are inveterate travellers. They do not mind being in the train for a week, but they demand comfort. In the hot weather, heating in the winter, and lugs whenever possible. It is safe to say that they will make their great 'through' expresses trains de luxe. Most of the construction, rolling-stock, practically all of the locomotives and coaches for the new line, will have been built by Australians in Australia."

"Such, briefly, is the history of a great undertaking. It has been accomplished at a cost of millions of national money, provided out of a consolidated revenue by the Australian taxpayer. It renders possible one of the longest railway runs in the world. From tropical 'Downsville,' sheltered behind the Barrier Reef, the traveller may soon run by way of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, to Perth, on the sun-baked shores of the Indian Ocean—a run of 4,000 miles. He may do this in the running time of 150 hours. Every foot of the track is owned by the State. The line joins the Eastern system of 15,000 miles to its isolated daughter system of 3,000 miles in the west. It is a visible pledge of federation. It is the pioneer of many great similar projects which are aimed at the internal development of a continent. It provides for the military defence of the country on interior lines. The voyage from west to east of the continent has been halved in point of time. And the tenacity of Australian engineers has tamed the wilderness. Out in the former 'unknown,' settlements have already sprung up along the line. The optimism of their population is expressed in names like that of 'Golden Ridge,' but it is an optimism that has subdued deserts, and is making the Australian nation."

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## NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to India. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in India the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship. It is one of the Anglo-Indians' "little bits" in the war.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

# Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.





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POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

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THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communication  
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for  
publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

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pro rata.

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Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit  
20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 6 should be  
sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in  
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be  
continued until discontinued.

Telephone Address: "MAIL" Hongkong.  
Code: A.B.C. 24 Edition.

Telephone No. 21.

The "CHINA MAIL" Limited.

General HORVATH has also received  
deputes from the Allied Consuls at  
Vladivostok and the Czech National  
Council there, and we gather that  
explanations were made with the  
result that a permanent arrangement  
for co-operation was agreed upon.  
A cable to-day informs us that  
documentary evidence has been  
secured that German and Austrian  
prisoners are fighting in Siberia by  
order of the KAISER. That is a  
sufficient justification for Allied  
intervention. The fact that Japan  
intervenes at the solicitation of the  
United States Government is a  
guarantee that no fear need be  
entertained in any quarter that  
intervention will spell annexation.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. Ong Hock-chye's name has  
been added to the Register of Medical  
Practitioners entitled to practice  
medicine in the Colony.

Three cases of plague, two of  
enteric fever and three of cerebro-  
spinal fever were reported in the  
Colony yesterday.

Mr. Iwakura, manager of the  
Shanghai branch of the Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha, has been invited to sit on the  
Shanghai Municipal Council in the  
absence of Baron Fujimura.

His Excellency the Governor has  
issued a proclamation in the Government  
Gazette extending the enforcement of  
Section 189 of the Army Act for a  
further period of three months, from  
August 1.

In our report of the case of the  
Commercial Union Assurance Company,  
Limited, before the Tribunal yesterday  
we stated that the assets of the Com-  
pany last were over £3,000,000. The  
correct figure is £3,000,000 sterling.  
The Tribunal was also informed that up  
to May last year out of a pre-war staff  
of 2,484 men no less than 1,312 were on  
military service, and that the Company  
had invested over £2,000,000 sterling  
in War Loans.

Otto Selke, the editor of the *Waz*,  
the German newspaper which was closed  
on the outbreak of hostilities between  
Germany and China, and Walter Rohr,  
a German, were brought up at the  
Mixed Court at Shanghai in con-  
nection with the case of forging passports  
which has already been before the Mixed  
Court. The defendants, who were  
brought back from Harbin, were  
remanded for trial before the British  
Assessor.

The Tachun of Szechuen is  
reported to be negotiating a deal with  
Japanese financiers whereby the  
Japanese will get a concession for the  
development of water-power in the  
Kwanhsien district. The proposed  
transaction is stated to be of immense  
scope, implying a possible control of the  
electrification of the Chengtu plain  
comprising thousands of square miles  
with immense industrial and agricultural  
possibilities.

### THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT CANTON.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton  
informs us that Dr. C. T. Wang,  
Acting President of the Chinese  
Senate, arrived at Canton on July  
25th to attend the National Assem-  
bly which expects to be in full  
session next week. Some four hun-  
dred members of the Assembly are  
now in Canton ready for business.

The Administrative Council of  
the reorganized Military Government  
composed of Directors Tang Shao-yi,  
Tang Chi-yao, Wu Ting-fang, Lin  
Pao-yi, Sun Yat-sen, Lu Ying-ting,  
and Tien Chun-huan, is also ex-  
pected to be in session about the  
same time.

### 24,000 BLIND TO BE TRAINED.

A special department of the Local  
Government Board has been set up for  
dealing with the blind, said Mr. Hayes  
Fincher, in Parliament.

The Department had already done  
valuable and practical work. A register  
of the blind had been established. The  
whole of the blind in the country num-  
bered 24,000, and when the Government  
had time to consider the whole problem  
thoroughly they would have to make  
arrangements for the proper education  
and training of these people, and the  
establishment of workshops, which were  
the crux of the whole matter.

### THE GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

#### MONDAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—*The Peninsular and Oriental  
Steam Navigation Co.*

Medically fit:—

A. E. Martin.

M. T. Johnson.

No unfit men of military age in  
this firm.

3.45 p.m.—*Holt's Wharf.*

Medically fit:—

W. J. Owens.

C. R. M. Young.

The following men of military age  
from this firm have been rejected as unfit  
for service:—H. P. Allgood, E.  
W. Sleigh, C. E. P. Herbst and A.  
Coghill.

4.00 p.m.—*Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf  
& Godown Co.*

Medically fit:—

W. S. Brown.

F. H. Crappell.

The following men from this Com-  
pany have been rejected as unfit for  
service:—G. L. Kay.

4.20 p.m.—*The Green Island Cement Co.,  
Ltd.*

R. Taylor, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in  
this firm.

4.30 p.m.—*Messrs. H. Martin, Ltd.*

G. Blair, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in  
this firm.

4.40 p.m.—*Hongkong Steel Foundry Co.,  
Ltd.*

J. F. Anderson, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in  
this firm.

#### "ENROLLED"

The following men have been  
enrolled in the General Military  
Service Force of Hongkong:—K.  
M. Cunningham, R. J. Rawlinson, A.  
Hughes, C. Young, E. J. Beck, A.  
G. Graham, W. Barker, J. M. Jack,  
A. E. Godfrey and A. F. Brown.

#### ENROLLED GUNNERS FOR INDIA.

Information has been received  
from the Secretary, War Office,  
London, by telegram dated 24th  
July to the effect that Gunners of  
the Hongkong Defence Corps who  
are enrolled under the Local Military  
Service Ordinance are to be des-  
patched to India where they will be  
posted to Artillery Unit according to  
existing needs.

### PIRATICAL SENSATION AT MACAO.

SWEDISH OFFICER OF A CHINESE  
CUSTOMS LAUNCH KILLED.

TWO CHINESE SAILORS ALSO  
KILLED AND OTHERS  
WOUNDED.

Yesterday morning a sensation was  
created at Macao by the news that  
a gang of pirate prisoners on a  
Chinese Customs launch had  
risen in revolt, fired upon the officers  
and made their escape.

It appears that some six days ago  
the launch *Pak-tan* captured  
about a dozen pirates who were held  
on board pending the receipt of in-  
structions from Canton as to what  
should be done with them. The  
launch was moored off the Mulachow  
Customs station, and yesterday  
morning at breakfast time, the  
pirates by some means not stated,  
released themselves from their hand-  
cuffs, and attempted to escape.

The officer in charge, Mr. M. O. Grün-  
roos, who was resting at the time,  
hearing a commotion and the firing  
of rifles or revolvers, emerged from  
his cabin and was immediately shot  
in the head. He died on the spot.

The same fate overtook two Chinese  
sailors. The boatwain and another  
Chinese sailor were thrown over-  
board. The former was drowned and  
his body was not recovered. The  
other, Mr. Agacio Oliveira, and  
other Chinese sailors were wounded.

The pirates took the launch's  
gun and made off to Dom João island.

The Portuguese launch *Dragon*,  
attracted by the firing, pursued the  
pirates as close to the shore as it  
could get and then used a machine-  
gun, with the result that some were  
killed.

#### THE HONGKEW RIOTS.

#### ROWDY JAPANESE V. CHINESE POLICE.

#### TWO JAPANESE KILLED.

The *N. C. Daily News* of Monday last  
gives the following account of the recent  
riots at Hongkew:—  
On Friday night two Japanese died,  
one being a Japanese constable and the  
other a Japanese shopkeeper, who was  
mortally wounded in the side as he  
watched the proceedings.  
These deaths are accounted for by  
various means for the two Japanese  
constables were shot and a civilian  
stabbed. Several people were  
slightly wounded; but in the absence of  
reports to the authorities the exact num-  
ber is not known.  
What infuriated the Chinese police is  
not at present known, and probably  
will not be until a thorough inquiry has  
been made, but it would seem that a  
certain section of the Japanese in  
Hongkew, which is generally regarded  
as a rowdy element, seized upon the  
incident on Tuesday night for the  
purpose of quarrelling. It will be re-  
membered that a Japanese sailor was  
arrested, and this has been regarded by  
some of them as an insult to the hon-  
our of Japan. That this is so is evidenced  
by the report that a demand for an  
apology had been made from the  
authorities for the arrest, and the state-  
ment subsequently published in one of  
the Japanese newspapers that an  
apology had been tendered. We are  
informed, however, that neither report  
is true.

#### CHINESE POLICE THREATENED.

From Tuesday onwards, it appears  
that the Chinese police were continually  
being threatened of what was going to  
happen to them, and being startled  
from Shanghai, apparently resented this  
treatment and resolved to be prepared  
in case of attack. Then, when the night  
came, the police found that the men  
were not allowed to take their arms,  
they refused to go, saying that they  
required their weapons for protection  
against the Japanese, who had been  
threatening them, though there might  
be some reason for the "fear." Arms  
refused them, they declined to go  
on duty despite the persuasions of  
Inspector Bourke, and it was after these  
men had met coming off duty, who  
were armed and had had a discussion  
in Hongkew. The Japanese were at-  
tacked by the Japanese with the fatal  
results above detailed.

#### LOCAL JAPANESE POLICE.

It should be emphasized, however,  
that the Japanese police, who are the  
force of law in Hongkew, are not the  
authorities, and it is more than prob-  
able in the execution of their duty that  
the Japanese constable met his death.  
We are informed that throughout the fracas  
very few shots were fired, most damage  
being done with bayonets, knives and  
clubs.

### THE HONGKEW RIOTS.

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#### INSPECTION OF GOOD WORK.

Inside the club the meeting was war-  
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Inspector Okuchi that one or two of the  
thousands would emerge into the street,  
and cause the large crowd of Japanese  
Japanese. It appeared that the minority  
were equally incensed against the  
Japanese Consulate and the Police and  
talked of attacking either or both.

Inspector Okuchi entered the building  
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If they attacked either the police  
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bodies. He asked them for the sake of  
the reputation of the community to pre-  
serve order.

This apparently had the desired result,  
the meeting quieted down and the  
only other threatening incident was one  
which was just as efficiently handled.  
At a later stage two Japanese, one  
alleged to be somewhat the worse for  
liquor, stood outside the club gates in  
the street, leaning against a wall, a knot  
of Chinese outside the Japanese Consulate.  
At one time it looked as if the parties  
would have come to blows, but Inspector  
Okuchi, by ordering his men to make  
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At the Central Station, also, a large  
number of men refused to go out without  
their arms, the withholding of the latter  
being a precaution adopted by the  
authorities despite the distances from the  
scene of hostilities. The six o'clock duty  
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during the morning only a very small  
proportion of the men reported for duty.  
During the afternoon another meeting  
was held at the Japanese Club and it  
was then decided to lay the whole matter  
before the Foreign Office at Tokio.

DISPLAY OF FORCE LATE NIGHT.  
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the station with powerful streams of  
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Whether this ostentatious demonstration  
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It is pointed out that the Japanese  
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time looking so much like coming to  
gripe that the Japanese inspector in  
charge at that spot telephoned for re-  
inforcements, which arrived in the  
shape of police and volunteers. The  
Chinese were persuaded to move on,  
thus preventing an outbreak.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

## SCHEME APPROVED BY WAR OFFICE.

London, July 26. The Daily News Dublin Correspondent states that the War Office and other departments have approved of a recruiting scheme for Ireland which it is hoped will operate from August 1st.

It is believed that the Government has completed the registration machinery for eventual conscription in that country.

Lord French is seeking Treasury support for industrial development, including the building of railways to coal fields and the construction of harbours.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE  
SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID.

London, July 25. A French communiqué states:—We took 50 prisoners in a raid south of Mondulieu.

On the north bank of the Marne the enemy, at night, powerfully counter-attacked in the region of Dormans and occupied a small wood 1,500 metres north of Traloup and the village of Chassins, both of which our counter-offensive speedily recovered.

There was violent artillery activity south of the Ourcq, and in the region west of Rheims.

## THE FEEBLE QUALITY OF ENEMY TROOPS.

London, July 25. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at midnight on July 24, says:—

The enemy's position in the salient of the Aisne has become untenable. On the western side he is fighting a rearguard battle, depending on machine-guns in advantageous positions to hold up our advance, while he gets away material. There is very little enemy artillery left on this front. Fere-en-Tardenois is almost in the centre of the salient and an advance of a few kilometres, such as we made today, would enable us to sweep back with our long-range artillery the whole remaining area to the east front, on which the Germans are engaged with the British and French between Verdun and the Marne.

The victory on the Marne and the large haul of prisoners made in a few hours is significant of the feeble quality of the troops with which the enemy is obliged to hold the sectors where he does not expect attack. Half his shock Divisions have been shot to pieces between Soissons and Main-la-Maisie, and divisions holding quiet sectors, which have been systematically drained of their best men for storm units, are no match for the French infantry.

The French are now within three miles of Fere-en-Tardenois, the meeting point of eight roads and the centre of German communications in this region. The town all day long has been heavily shelled and bombed by air squadrons.

## THE AMERICAN ADVANCE ON JAULGONNE.

London, July 25. Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing at 4 p.m. yesterday, sends a graphic despatch of the American advance on Jaulgonne.

The Correspondent says: The enemy opposition was chiefly ebullient, the infantry being most admirably concealed in thick woods, entailing the greatest precautions by the Americans against ambush. In the dense undergrowth machine-guns were at a discount and it virtually became a fight with the rifle, in which the Americans excelled. Neither side was able to obtain much help from artillery and the Germans did not attempt even to put up a barrage, but in the higher and more open ground retired behind machine-gun nests.

Captured orders showed that the Germans allotted 15 machine-guns to each detached company. The Americans occupied Jaulgonne and advanced the enemy as far as Fere-en-Tardenois. Meanwhile the French and American advance progressed from the Oulchy-Chateau. Thierri road when it was opposed by great masses of Germans. Indeed the presence of masses of men, material and stores on this sector suggests that the Germans had been preparing for a great advance to Paris.

So far, nine Divisions of Prince Rupprecht's reserves have been thrown in at this point, supplemented by another Division from the Rheims-Dortmund front. Prisoners state that the 38 centimetre guns with which our back area were shelled were run on spurs from the light railways from Fere-en-Tardenois, but doubtless these heavies have now been a retreat. Prisoners also state that in order to keep up their spirits a communiqué was widely circulated through their ranks stating that the Rhine advance was a mere side issue to distract attention from Prince Rupprecht's attack on the northern front, which had begun three days before and was everywhere driving the English into the sea with enormous losses. The German rank and file, however, were beginning to be sceptical of such reports.

## REFULSE OF CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

## AMERICANS BRILLIANTLY PARTICIPATED.

London, July 25. Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, states that it is now disclosed that the Americans brilliantly participated in General Gouraud's repulse of the Crown Prince east of Rheims.

A unit was marching westward to reinforce their comrades on the Marne when it was recalled.

## GENERAL FOCH CLOSING THE PINCERS.

London, July 25. The latest communiqué shows that General Foch methodically continues closing the pincers which have been gripping the Germans between the Aisne and Marne since the 18th.

The capture of Armentières increases the envelopment of Oulchy-le-Chateau and the capture of Brécourt brings the Allies to only five miles from the important centre of roads at Fere-en-Tardenois, whence, according to a message from Paris to-day, the Germans are hastily removing materials accumulated since the beginning of June.

The Allies are thus relaxing the German hold on the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons front and gradually linking up the front formed by Oulchy-le-Chateau, Fere-en-Tardenois and Montargis-Rheims where they promise eventually to establish a strong line. The eastern side of the triangle of the British advance north of the Aisne river is most important as threatening the German left with envelopment, while the French and Americans are advancing from the Marne to menace the German centre. The British success at Viguy threatens Fismes, another important centre, hence the desperation whereby the Germans are striving to prevent the Allied advance in this direction. Their defence of Soissons is also beginning to be more formidable as the Allies continue to advance, for Soissons is a vital pivot of the German position. It is estimated that there are 400,000 Germans fighting within a triangle whose sides the Allies are squeezing. Their very numbers, apart from their obstinate resistance in a rugged country, constitute an obstacle to closing the pincers at the narrow Rheims-Soissons opening, but the relentless Allied pressure is gradually emptying the triangle of the enemy masses.

## THE ENEMY'S MAN-POWER.

## REACHING THE DOWNWARD CURVE.

London, July 25. So far, 64 German Divisions have been engaged in the Marne battle, representing nearly one-third of the available German army. All groups of the German armies from Flanders to Alsace-Lorraine have been drawn upon, but Prince Rupprecht has still plenty of reserve Divisions. The enemy, however, seems to have reached what might be called the downward curve of his manpower. His lines are much below strength and this applies also to Prince Rupprecht's army and possibly explains why Prince Rupprecht does not seem inclined for an offensive. The German battalions are likely to remain at this low level until September unless the boys who have not yet been greatly used are utilised before that time.

## BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS.

London, July 25. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Early in the night the enemy entered one of our posts southward of Villers Bretonneux, but an immediate counter-attack ejected him.

We repulsed a raiding party northward of Sothe.

We slightly advanced our line at night southward of Rossignol Wood in the Hebuterne sector, taking a few prisoners and six machine-guns.

## THE LATE EX-TSAR.

## KING ORDERS COURT MOURNING.

London, July 25. H.M. the King has ordered the Court to go into mourning for four weeks for the ex-Tsar.

## ROYALTY ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Their Majesties, The King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke George of Russia attended a memorial service to the ex-Tsar at the Russian Church, London.

## THE MURMAN COAST LANDING.

## GENERAL GOURKO IN COMMAND.

London, July 25. A telegram from Berlin via Amsterdam, states that General Gourko commands the Allied troops in the Murman region.

## THE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE SCHEME.

London, July 25. The Daily Chronicle understands that the Government's Imperial Preference scheme includes the abrogation of the Most Favoured Nation clause.

## WHITE STAR LINER SUNK.

## 24 HOURS' FIGHT WITH SUBMARINES.

London, July 24. The 32,000-ton White Star liner *Judith* was sunk off the north Irish coast on the morning of July 20 after an extraordinary twenty-four hour fight with submarines.

The first torpedo wrecked the engine-room and stopped the ship. Subsequently ten torpedoes were fired of which only two were effective. Four were exploded by gun-fire from the ship.

No passengers were lost, but ten of the crew are dead, while 400 survivors have been landed.

## GERMAN PRESS JUBILANT.

London, July 25. The German Press is jubilant over the torpedoing of the *Judith* which they declare was the former German liner *Friedland*. The fact is, the *Judith* was launched in 1913, being built for the Holland-America line which christened her the *Stratford*.

From three to eight submarines are mentioned as participating in the attack.

## SEVEN TORPEDOES FIRED.

Accompanying destroyers dropped many depth charges while patrol boats stood by and a naval tug took the *Judith* in tow.

Seven torpedoes were fired between three in the afternoon and eight in the morning. The *Judith* was then well on course to port damaged by the first torpedo which alone hit her. Finally a submarine emerged at ten in the morning and fired two torpedoes both of which struck, one forward and the other aft.

The *Judith* sank at one in the afternoon.

## KING INSPECTS "MYSTERY SHIP."

## A DARING RAID.

London, July 25. H.M. the King when inspecting the Grand Fleet, inspected a mystery ship which was employed as an aeroplane carrier in the attack on the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern. She reached a point off the German coast in the early morning and despatched a number of aeroplanes of which one, on reaching its destination, flew at a height of only 50 feet. Tondern was fast asleep and the aeroplane flew the whole length of the main street where the occupant of a farm cart waved a friendly greeting, not suspecting that the visitor was hostile. The raid was a complete surprise for not a single gun was fired until the aeroplane dropped bombs exploding a munition dump. It then released the remaining bombs on the Zeppelin sheds. Flames 1,000 feet high indicated to the pilot that his object had been achieved. He then departed, leaving other airmen to complete the programme.

The first pilot returned unscathed despite the heavy barrage after three hours in the air. The second pilot bombed a second shed despite anti-aircraft fire and also returned unscathed.

## NEW V.C. AWARDS.

## A GALLANT BRIGADIER.

London, July 25. The award of three Victoria Crosses is announced in the Gazette.

The most conspicuous case is that of Brigadier-General Sir George Grogan of the Worcester Regiment. Throughout three days of intense fighting he commanded infantry remnants of a Division and various attached troops and displayed magnificent leadership, and materially stayed the onward thrust of the enemy masses. Throughout the most critical period on the third day he spent his time under artillery, trench-mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire, in riding up and down the front line, encouraging and reorganising his troops, and leading back those who were beginning to retire. He had his horse shot under him, but nevertheless continued on foot to encourage his men until another horse was brought. It was a wonderful example and inspired not only his own men, but adjacent Allied troops.

## M. BRANTING RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

London, July 25. M. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, has arrived in England from France.

## THE JONAS CONSPIRACY CASE.

London, July 25. The man Sahn, who had been arrested in connection with the Sir Joseph Jones (the ex-Lord Mayor of Sheffield) case, and who had been committed for trial on a charge of supplying information to the enemy, has been found not guilty.

The defence of Sir Joseph Jones is that he obtained the information merely for business purposes.

## THE DEUTSCHE BANK IN BRAZIL.

## OPERATIONS RESTRICTED.

Rio de Janeiro, July 25. The Government has restricted the operations of the German Bank in Brazil to the liquidation of current business. It is believed this forebodes the closing of the Bank.

## KIPLING'S "GOLDEN INSULT."

## ZANGWILL GALLS HIM "A WILD ASS OF A MAN."

A letter sent by Mr. Rudyard Kipling to the committee of the Society of Authors has made Mr. Israel Zangwill's blood boil. Mr. Zangwill stated at a meeting of the society that the letter was an insulting one, and that he was sorry that the committee had pocketed the insult and the £100 which accompanied it.

"Mr. Kipling seems to me as Esau, or a wild ass of a man, to quote from his favourite Old Testament," said Mr. Zangwill.

Mr. Aylmer Maude said that this was not the rudest letter the committee had received, and Mr. Bernard Shaw facetiously asked whether anyone else could be induced to insult the committee with a rude letter and £100.

## A NEW MACHINE GUN.

London, May 30.—Admiral Lord Berosford has given notice of his intention to ask a series of questions in the House of Lords respecting the manufacture of the Madsen machine-gun, a Danish invention which, it is claimed, is superior in point of weight to the Lewis, Hotchkiss or Vickers gun. Lord Berosford will also ask whether Sir Douglas Haig asked for the immediate supply of 2,000 Madsen guns.

The Minister of Munitions, Mr. Winston Churchill, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the Army Council and General Headquarters in France had examined the Madsen gun, and decided against its adoption, chiefly because the Lewis gun alone can be supplied in the enormous number required.

Sir Edward Carson asked if there was any danger of the gun being handed over to Germany.

Mr. Churchill said the Germans would have little difficulty in securing the gun if they desired it.

The newspaper *John Bull* states:—"A factory for the manufacture of the Madsen gun was completed in Great Britain in 1916, but it was converted to other war purposes by a War Office official chiefly on the ground that the production of ammunition could not keep pace with the manufacture of the guns, also that the war would be over before any considerable output of the guns could be obtained."

## THE USE OF SCRIPTURAL NAMES.

The vicar of a South Staffordshire parish (writes a correspondent of a London newspaper) who is pleased with his people for using scriptural names, is properly speaking, pleased with their use of the Old Testament names. Those he cites are all, with the exception of Gabriel, from the Old Testament. But all Christians have been using scriptural names for these nineteen hundred years. Has it not occurred to the vicar that Mary, Joseph, James, John, Martha, Peter, Paul, Philip, Magdalen (Maud), Andrew, Timothy, Elizabeth, and a few more, are scriptural? And they are to be found fairly well scattered beyond South Staffordshire.

Nevertheless, the love of bestowing on their children the less familiar Biblical names is still cherished by parents in the north of England. Here are the names of six out of seven boys and girls of one family: (1) Zephaniah, (2) Elizabeth, (3) Manuilemeth Asaph Miriam, (4) Paul Theophilus, (5) Zephaniah Enos, (6) Alpha Thaddeus, (7) Abdiel Trophimus. This we imagine, would be hard to beat even by the mythical father who is said to have called his thirteenth boy Acts, because there were no more Apostles.

## A WILL IN YERSE.

Mr. Joseph Bell of Ambleside-gardens, Streatham, S.W., and Cannon-street, E.C., exports a case of lager beer, Scotch whisky, stout, and cigars, who died on March 18, has left £21,164. The will, which has been proved, reads:—

I will and bequeave To her I bereave Rosa Georgina Bell (Albion whom I all speak well. My CHUM and my WIFE. My soul and my life.

ALL MY ESTATE. So make no mistake My worthy solicitor. Let of nights unadvised I frequently visit you. As straw was required in the making of bricks It is needful to have an executrix. No I appoint Miss Jane Fordham provided she will accept. And as my executor the work to enact My brother Frank Bell whose acutely exact.

## SERIOUS FIRE IN OSAKA.

## VALUABLE LABORATORY DESTROYED.

Shortly after 4 p.m. on the 10th instant fire broke out in the Osaka Industrial Laboratory at Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka. The building being of wood, the flames rapidly gained a firm hold, and the entire building was destroyed within an hour.

The Laboratory contained much valuable machinery and apparatus which, together with the building, is valued at ¥100,000. The entire property was insured for ¥200,000 with the Kobe Kaiko, Meiji Kyodo, Nippon, Hokoku, Chiyoda, and Yokohama insurance companies. *Japan Chronicle*.

## BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is the "What's Yours" medicine for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, uterine irritability, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## LORD HALDANE'S ANSWER TO MR. WELLS.

## NEVER BELIEVED IN WAITING FOR DEMOCRATIC MANDATE.

"I did the utmost in my power," said Lord Haldane recently at Swindon, "to preserve the peace of the world, and I am proud of it now."

Lord Haldane, who was addressing the Swindon branch of the Workers' Educational Union, confessed that he was not the most popular person in the country at the present moment. He had been accused of many things in relation to the Army, and there were actually people who thought that he gave his country away to Germany. The facts disproved the former, and those who made the latter suggestion should read the latest revelations of Prince Liebowsky.

Allusion was made by Lord Haldane to the latest writing of Mr. H. G. Wells in a morning paper ("The Daily Chronicle"), in which Mr. Wells said: "Whom Lord Haldane, defending his party for certain insufficiencies in their preparation for the eventuality of the great war, pleaded that they had no mandate from the country to do anything of the sort, he committed political suicide." Whether he was politically astute or not, he remarked, did not matter; the point was that he never said anything of the kind. He did not want to wait for a mandate from democracy. After all, if a man had anything to say democracy wished him to say; he had preached that for many years. He never believed in waiting for a mandate.

## BOY SCOUT SHOT.

## VOLUNTARILY RAGED WITH A PROUD SMILE.

Found on the body of a dead German was the following account of a French Boy Scout's heroism:—

A traitor has just been shot—a little French lad belonging to one of those gymnastic societies which wear tricolour ribbons (the Eclaireurs, or Boy Scouts), a poor young fellow, who in his infatuation wanted to be a hero. The German column was passing along a wooded dingle, and he was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give information.

Fifty yards farther on there was fire from the cover of a wood. The prisoner was unskinned in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest, and he did not deny it. He went with a firm step, a telegraph post and stood up against it, with the green vineyard to his back, and received the volley of the firing party with a proud smile on his face.

Infatuated wretch! It was a pity to see such wasted courage.

General Sir Robert Baden Powell, who read the letter at a meeting at the Guildhall, asked: "Is such courage wasted when it acts as an inspiration to the great brotherhood of boys?"

## INSURING THE FIGHTING MAN.

The Italian Government has introduced a very liberal and inexpensive scheme of insurance for its soldiers on active service. The United States Government goes further by offering to insure the lives of every soldier, sailor, and nurse, up to a maximum of ten thousand dollars, at rates actually lower than those normally in force for peace time policies, and this arrangement has nothing whatever to do with any pension which may be granted to a fighting man or his dependents. Our own Government makes no provision of the kind, preferring to leave soldiers and sailors to pay insurance rates which are prohibitive in most instances.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.).

## SERVICE BOARD.

Section, Platoon and Company Commanders are required to send at once to Headquarters Office (through the Company Commander) all correspondence or other papers in their possession relative to the granting of leave from the Colony to members of their units who have not yet returned to the Colony, or reported for duty.

## SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

On and from Monday, July 29th, and until further orders, Search Supervisors who have been warned for duty for Sections 3, 7, and 8 at Central will not report at Central, but will instead report at the Harbour Office at 5.00 p.m., and 8.00 p.m. for What Duty.

APPLICATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE. Reference: D.O. 98 (page 51). This D.O. is to be altered to read:—Applications, etc. All applications and correspondence must be addressed to the D.S.P. (R.) or his Secretary.

STATIONERY. Joined Mounted Police.—Trooper 424 Price.

By Order: T. F. Hovan, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, July 27th, 1918.

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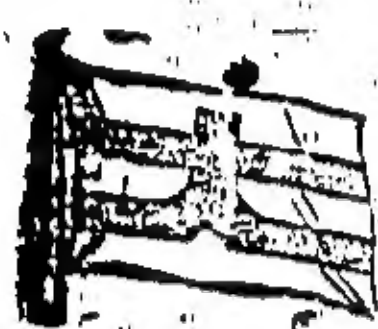
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## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	SUNGLING	July 30, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAO	HWAN KUK	July 31, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	RUICHOW	July 31, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUTANG	Aug. 1, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLING	Aug. 6, at Noon.

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MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vidya" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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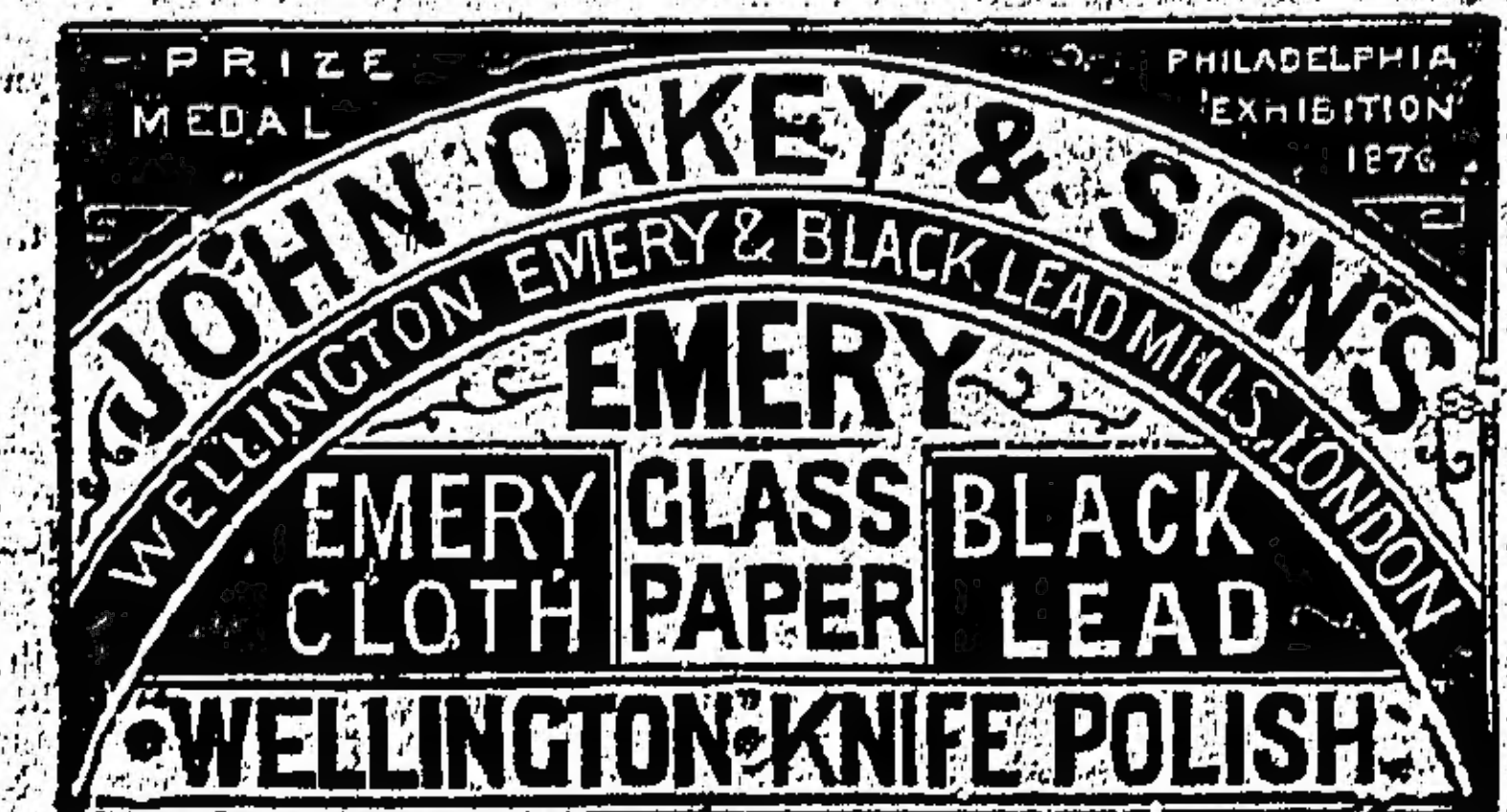
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